Temperance Convention. The meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, and the State Temperance Convention,

neld on Wednesday and Thursday, did not bring up as large a congregation as we had anticipated; but the number, including the ladies of the Grand Union, was very respectable.

We attended at the basement of Roberts chapel on the afternoon of Thursday, to listen to the propositions to be made by the State Convention. They were simply these; that the legislature should be memorialized to repeal all laws authorizing the sale pear to be more distracted at this time than the demof intoxicating drinks as a beverage; and to enact laws increasing the penalty against those who shall Seward men, as well as between those who have obengage in the traffic.

These propositions were very eloquently enforced by Mr. Goodwin, from the south-western portion of mer favorite of their choice. the State. But though we give the gentleman due! credit for eloquence, and slso, for what we have no nominations of the whig party in the city, for memdoubt, to be his integrity of purpose and honesty of bers of the legislature and other officers of the State intention,-his arguments failed to convince our and city, has caused the flames to break out. In sevminds of the propriety or utility of the measures eral of the wards there were roots produced, and viowhich he proposed, and which had previously receiv- lence was employed. The New York Sun (an indeed the sanction of the Grand Division. But we have pendent paper, with strong whig affinities) of the not time nor space at present, to state his, nor to define our own position. It is possible he may be right, scenes: and we wrong; but if we do not mistake the philosophy of his position, it is nothing more nor less, than been the consequence. The democrats, notwiththe correction of the passions, apperites and morals standing their "two factions," conducted themselves of the people by sumptuary laws; and it seems to us, at least to avoid black eyes and bloody noses; but the that sound reason, as well as all experience, has al- whigs in some of the wards entered into a regular ready fully demonstrated the futility and inutility of any such laws. You might as well attempt to make office-holders, attempted to force a ticket upon the men religious, by subjecting their opinious to legal people, and to this end seized the ballot-box, and constraint, as to make an attempt to eradicate their ap- wounded several peaceable citizens. One man had petites by statutory enactments. You may regulate his throat dangerously cut by a wretch who flourishand control by wise means, as you may tame a leop- ed a knife in each hand. The scene was most reard, while you cannot change his spots. This is as coerce the primary elections of the people is an out-far as we can go, and when more is attempted, we only invite re-action.

and are determined to go ahead. We admire their ing gangs, ond arrest their leaders? And do not zeal, whatever we may think of their discretion, -as the rescue of the ballot-box, by taking all caucuses the bullgine said to the bull. They will memorialize and elections into their own hands? the next legislature for further legislation, and are determined to persevere until they attain it, even to the extent of voting for no man who does not agree with them in this matter. They consider the evil which they would eradicate, paramount to any political consideration. Well: this is a free country, and every venge were uttered loud and spirited, and the nearer man has a right to the full exercise of his opinions, the approach of the time when the meetings were to whether they be rational or not. If they be wrong, assemble, the more vociferous became the threatentime, the great corrector, will set them-right.

at Wesley chapel, and a very amusing and effective portion of the city. The custom-house had stationed speech was made by a blind gentleman, whose name its "non-interventionists" in every ward, and scatterwe did not learn. Some graceless fellow at our elbow ed its emis-aries in every direction. The Sewardites observed that this appeared to him to be "a blind and the Youngites were arrayed in antagonistic posileader of the blind." We rebuked him of course, sting between the factions frequently brought to aid and supposed that some of the blind man's hits had bowie knives and other instruments of destruction.

pose, be published at length.

has no counter-part. Essentially military in its character, with strength equal to the greatest emer- termination of the regency faction. gency. In the various phases of its administration it would be difficult to find a single characteristic of republicanism. Its head is a governor general, with Waugh, Morris, Hamlin and Janes, of the Methodist enumerated powers, to be sure, but with instructions to exercise all other authority not therein specified, under their jurisdiction, a circular enjoining the obas he may deem proper. He is the military head of servance of the Church discipline relative to particithe Island, and the civil governor of the district of pation in the prohibited amusements of dancing, etc. the Havana, to which, in the latter department, his Church members are not allowed to permit dancing authority is confined. There are also local governors in their houses, even though they do not participate at Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Puerto Principe, and themselves. lieutenant governors for Cardenas and several other smaller jurisdictions. In a military point of view, these governors are all subject to the control of the captain general-in the civil department their authocharge of the minor affairs of govornment, the mili- ians in general, and Christian parents in particular. tary power is separated from the civil. But, in fact,

MURDER WILL OUT .- A skeleton was recently found in a swamp between Evansville and Boonville, in this State, and near it the fragments of a woollen coat, which were identified as belonging to a man who was suddenly missing two years ago, and was never heard of, though great exertions were made to that end, as it was suspected he was murdered and robbed by two men, named Powers and Rice, with one of whom the man had traded a horse. They had followed him, on pretence that his horse had been stolen, and returned home with the horse and the man's hat, stating that he had fled to the woods and Because when once the lamps and candles fail, left horse and hat behind. They were then suspected of foul play, and now they have been indicted for murder and will soon be tried. The Evansville Jour- And then I look'd, (I hope it was no crime.)

To see what lady best stood out the season nal thinks that various circumstances confirm the guilt of the accused.

CONNECTICUT .- The New Haven Register of the 4th instant, continues to report the result of the town elections in that State. The democrats have carried 35, gaining 13 towns. The whigs have carried 19, gaining only 2. Four other towns are divided. The Register remarks, by way of moral:

The result of the town meetings, as far as heard To the same for the enlargement of the Defrom, must be highly satisfactory to the democracy of Milt Library, bequeathed to the society Connecticut, as showing a healthy state of political by her brother Benjamin, feeling among the masses. Everywhere are the peo- To the Colored Orphan Asylum, ple sick of Taylorism and its deceptions, its opposi-tion to a righteous war provoked by Mexico, and its present disposition to 'pick quarrels' on points of eti-quette! Never before did an administration run down so fast; and with a majority of the States To the Eastern Dispensary, against it, how can it hope to stand? We believe To the Northern Dispensary, the next election in Connecticut will add her voice To the Aged and Respectable Widow's Soc.,

Maine.—The canvass of votes for members of the New York Hospital, Broadway, the Senate, in Maine, shows that 14 democratic candidates are elected, 11 whig and abolition, and there To the New York Orphan Asylum, are six vacancies .- Boston Advertiser.

We believe these vacancies will be filled by the legislature itself. Of course the democratic party To the Mercantile Library Association, will have a decided majority in both branches, so as To the Society for the Relief of Widows to fill the seat in the Senate of the United States temporarily occupied by Mr. Hamlin. - Washington To the Association for Meliorating the Con-

The fellow Robinson, who swindled several postmasters by representing himself as the nephew of Major Hobbie and was at last detected by the Evansville postmaster, has been tried at that place, con victed, and sentenced to the Indiana penitentiary for two years. He is now at Jeffersonville.

nett, of Dublin, Ind., charged with being engaged in burners got the advantage of the hunkers," and the the dissemination of abolition documents, at Spartans- other half to make it clear that the "hunkers vielded til the next term.

sibility that the expedition under the command of her out of family difficulties of the Rev. John N. Maffitt distant shores.

Indiana Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

The Harmonious Party in New York. The whigs of New York, says the W. Union, apocrats. They are divided between Fillmore men and tained office and those who have not. As to the Tayfor Democrats, they are rapidly repudiating the for-

The organization for the purpose of making the

volting, and the introduction of gangs of bullies to and forever shameful to all engaged in it. Where These gentlemen, however, feel sure they are right, were the police, that they did not break up the fightsuch exhibitions prove that the people must come to

> The New York Globe states that these whig ward meetings were held for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the various city and county conven-

During the day, mutterings of discontent and reings, and the more ardent the combatants. The disturbance was not confined to any particular locality, In the evening of Thursday, a meeting was held ward, or district. It was universal throughout every tions in many of the wards; and the deadly feud ex-The fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh wards exhibited the The proceedings of the convention will we sup- most disgraceful scenes. Bludgeons, knives, stones, and other dangerous weapons were as freely used against each other as if engaged in mortal combat, The government of Cuba is an anomaly-it and the many wounded who were borne from the scene of contention, many of them with battered heads and bleeding veins, told but too plainly the de-

> FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS .- Bishops Hedding, Episcopal Church, have addressed to the Conferences

> The Baptist Association of Philadelphia, which met on the 4th instant, adopted the following resolution after a protracted discussion :

Resolved, That we regard the practice of dancing and attendance upon other worldly objects of amuserity is absolute. This is but a general outline of the ments, as opposed to the spirit of the Gospel and pretheory of administration there. It has the appear- judicial to the growth of grace in the soul, and ance of a judicious arrangement-where, in the dis- should therefore be habitually discontinued by Christ-

We publish a communication in defence of this is not so; nor is it possible that it ever can be dancing, in another column, although we have no under this or any other strictly military power. In personal interest in the matter. Unfortunately, perthe most trifling affairs, the military government, haps, we never learned to dance. We feel somewhich is the strength of the Island, usurps authority. times as if we should like to jump and kick up a little; but what would folks think if we did so ?

The great objection against dancing is, that, being partially interdicted, men and women when they do engage in it having "broken the ice," go the "whole figure," "dance all night, till broad day light," and make a "regular spree" of their "rational amuse-

ment." As Byron says in Beppo : The morning now was on the point of breaking, A turn of time at which I would advise

Ladies who have been dancing, or partaking In any other kind of exercise, To make their preparations for forsaking The ball-room ere the sun begins to rise His blushes make them look a little pale.

I've seen some balls and revels in my time, And staved them over for some silly reason, And though I've seen some thousands in their prime. Lovely and pleasing, and who still may please on, I never saw but one, (the stars withdrawn,)

Whose bloom could after dancing dare to dawn. LIBERAL BEQUESTS .- Elizabeth Demilt, who died in New York last week, left \$50,000 to her family and friends, and \$82,000 to the following charitable institutions of New York :

To the Mechanics' Society. - -\$5,000 3.000 5,000 5,000 4,000 To the Home for the Friendless 5.000 5,000 3,000 To the Mariner's Family Industrial Society, 2,000 To the New York Historical Society, To the New York Society Library,

One of the most conclusive proofs, says the Boston Post, that the recent union of the two divi-The Charlestown Courier states that John L. Bar- making very strenuous efforts to show that the "barnburg, S. C., has been admitted to bail in the sum of everything to the barnburners!" The truth is that one thousand dollars. His case will be continued un- the union will "yield" nothing to whiggery but dismay and defeat.

dition of the Poor, - - - -

2,000

3,000

LADY FRANKLIN, (besides addressing President | The suit of the Rev. John C. Green against John TAYLOR,) has written a memmorial to the Emperor of Pierce, for slander, is to take place in Brooklyn, early Russia, in which she stated that there was some pos- in October. This case it will be remembered, grew husband, Sir John Franklin, may have been thrown and his wife, the step-daughter of Pierce, and will on the coast of Siberia or Nova Zembla. The Empe-doubtless elicit some interesting particulars of the ror instantly resolved to make a strict search on those causes which led to the hostility of Mr. Pierce towards Mr. Maffitt and Mr. Green.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 25, 1849.

Letter from the Mediterranean.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, ?

Palermo, August, 1849 DEAR FATHER :- Since the last letter that I had the plea- a million of dollars in specie and gold dust. sure of writing to you, we have again altered our position in The news by this arrival is, on the whole, highly this wide and changeable world of ours. On the 19th of favorable nine miles in circumference, (merely the base of the mountain,) and also the impossibility of escape in case of an erup-

than I should wish to live to so doubtful a place. On the 21st, we made the Bay of Palermo. In approaching this city from seaward, it presents a most beautiful appearance; the Bay forms a graceful sweep along the shore; the domes, turrers and spires rise conspicuously above the of July, August and September. cenic, and a Chaldee inscription which was found within its wall, give strength to the opinion that it was originally built by emigrants from Chaldea and Damascus. The adjacent plain exhibits convents, villas and cottages, romantically inerspersed among the luxuriant foliage; while the beautiful valley in which the city is situated, is surrounded by an ampitheatre of majestic mountain scenery. The town lies in an uncommonly luxuriant valley; its inhabitants, together with the suburbs, amount to about two hundred thousand, by | vals in August was 3,890. In one day there arrived, report. The city is the most regular built place that we by merchant vessels, 654 male, and 27 female passen-have yet been to in Italy. It has a splendid drive on the gers. Bay, called the Marina, planted with trees, and has also a small edifice where a splendid band of musicians execute music every evening. It is astonishing what a taste the Italians have for music. Hundreds of the nobility and first assembled at Monterey on the 31st of August. No classes collect around in carriages and on foot, the minute the band strikes up, and seem to note and moreover to know,

The two principal streets of the city are very respectable streets for an Italian city, of tolerable good wifth and good carriage sseets, but not so commodious for walkers as is the case with most places in Italy. The two principal streets intersect each other at right angles in the centre of the city, and are about a mile in length, lined wirh shops, very fine for Italy, on the ground floor of all the buildings, private as well as public. The houses on these streets are very good,

onsidering where they are. There are a great many places in Palermo and its envi- Dougall, formerly of this city. rons which make it very desirable for travellers to visit it. There are several very nice churches in the city. One, the Norman Prince Ruggero. It is built both in the Norman Gothic is celebrated. The Monte Pelegrino, just outside the city, been the retreat of a young and amiable enthusiast, the niece of William the Good, Santa Rosalia, wo in the prime of youth and beauty withdrew from the world and devoted herself to religious observances. On the mountain, although not on the summit, is a grotto which contains a church consecra ed to Santa Rosalia, in which is her statue, exhibiting young, beautiful female in a recumbent posture, resting her head on one hand and grasping a crucifix in the other, and covered with a splendid robe of solid gold. She is the sainted protectress of Palermo. There are several other nice chuiches, palaces, Universita degli Studii, and picture

galleries in the city, worthy of visiting.
In the vicinity of the city are several very fine villas, mostly belonging to the noblemen of the kingdom. The Duke of Serra di Fales has a beautiful villa, which I visited. It is profusely and richly adorned with trees, shrubbery, flowers and other vegetable productions of the four quarters of the globe, of the most choice descriptions. It also has a figures of monks placed in small hermitages, so that upon approaching them the door flies open, and they seem to be

custom exists of drying the defunct brethren, and when dressed they are placed in niches belonging to the catacombs under the church, that their friends may visit and pray by them annually. Others also, besides those belonging to the holy orders, are placed in glass cases, for preservation. You can imagine what a grim spectacle the skeletons of two or three hundred old monks dressed up in the costume of their stranger to such scenes. (But no more of boneology.)

The captain, who by the way, is quite sick, and has been place, with a list of letters which have arrived there since without having received a letter from home.

We expect to sail from this place in a few days for Nacause we shall have to go to our winter quarters in about one or two months, before which we will have to go to our depot at Spezzia to fill up with provisions. Commodore Morgan, who came on in the steamship Mississippi before we left Naples, says that he thinks he will make Ancona, a small place on the eastern coast of Italy, our winter quar- State Sentinel. ters. I should a great deal rather that we would winter at Genoa, as it is a larger and pleasanter place.

The above letter was detained on the way several weeks, for some reason. Another letter, dated a of the ship.]

" I regret very much to say that Capt. John Gwinn of this ship, departed this life on the 4th Sept. at Palermo, after a long and severe illness. I had attended auxiously upon him all the time that he was attached to this ship, on account of the nervous excitement and anxiety he experienced, -he being constantly in fear for the safety of the ship. He was too mend it to strangers. You have not much to brag of, old a man to send to sea, being unable to stand the hardships and responsibilities of an active sea-life. He was between village is principally in the hotel line.—Madison Courier. and re-ponsibilities of an active sea-life. He was between 55 and 60 years of age. This is the case with most of our naval Captains. An officer loses all his energy and activity is not the case in other navies. Capt. Gwinn was very much regretted by the officers. He was very kind and easy with enforced."

Gen. Jo. Lane.

the name of Gen. Joseph Lane, of our State, as the ited us, know a great deal better than that. democratic candidate for the next presidency.

I have observed, with feelings of a most gratifying character, the response that has been made by the democratic press, not only in our own State but in others: not in the West alone, but in every quarter of the Savannah river, to cover South Carolina from the the Republic, to this suggestion.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance an American soldier, having been apprehended in atwith General Lane; but I have been extremely un- tempting to join the British, was ordered to be hanged. fortunate in the answers that my inquiries have elicited, if he is not a man of great honesty of heart, probity of purpose, and one who, in the discharge of his proper assistance, he carnestly entreated to be forgivofficial duties, will place himself far above the influen. A Col. Mason, who commanded on this disagreeence of wire-working, scheming, selfish, mercenary able duty, informed Gen. Lincoln of what had happoliticians: while he will, at the same time, be the and try if that would not hang him. This was done, last man to forget, in the hour of his own elevation, and he was hung up a second time; when after swingthe friends whose votes, whose voices and whose ing about half a minute, to the astonishment of the pens, placed him there. If such be the leading traits spectators, first one strand of the rope gave way, and of his character, he is, in a very eminent degree, the then the other, and he fell once more to the ground individual for the presidency; and, most especially. Being brought to life again, he renewed his earnest entreaties to be pardoned; and upon a representation sions of the democracy in N. York was fair and just to the candidate of the democratic party in the next to the General that the rope was insufficient to hang both is, that about one-half of the whig papers are canvass. Had the views of such men as Gen. Lane the man, even doubled, and that there was no other prevailed in republican council, I could point to many to be had, he ordered the deserter to be drummed out a victory, in days that are past, that federalism never of camp, with the noose of the rope about his neck. would have rejoiced over, but democracy would; and attended him, either of whom was heavier than the to pone more certainly than the one that placed in prisoner, begged leave to try the strength of the rope; power a caricature on Washington. G. W. K. and untwisting the double of it, each suspended him-

> A fellow named Roxington, at Cincinnati, late. keep his hold, and the rope did not break. ly deserted his wife and child, refusing to live with, Pass him round!

Later from California.

The steamship Empire City arrived in New York on Tuesday last, from Chagres. She brings over half

this month we left she city of Messina for this place. We The Alta Californian of August 31st has a long had a very fine passage indeed, after clearing the straits of and able editorial on the present and future prospects Messica. We had the group of islands called Æolians, to of San Francisco and the gold region. The editor pass through. The most remarkable of which is the buin- gives a fair and impartial account of the state of ing Mount of Stromboli, which we passed within eight or things in that far-away land, and one that, if generten miles of. It rises up very steep and uniformly from the ally read, would save thousands of young men from water's edge to the summit, from which smoke constantly a too precipitate abandonment of position and busiissues forth, and during the night flames are often seen. ness at home, for the uncertain allurements of an Notwith-tanding the smallness of the island, which is but emigration to the Pacific. It is claimed that there are advantages but they are exaggerated by letterwriters. It is shown that the placers do not yield as abundantly as last season, the gold being scarcer and tion, still on a very small point on the N. W. side of the

requiring more labor in the digging. island is situated a small town, which I think is rather nearer The Placer Times gives a more glowing account of

There was much sickness at the mines at last accounts. The "sickly senson" comprises the months Two small steamers are plying on the waters of

the Sacramento. Women in California .- During the month o August there arrived in San Francisco 87 females, of these 42 were Americans, six married and 81 unmar-

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION .- The Convention for framing a State Constitution for California, report is yet received of its session.

A Merchant's Exchange was contemplated, and met with much favor among the merchants.

THE MARKETS .- Dry Goods and provisions ruled ow-as low, on an average, as in the States. Tin ware and stoves were the only articles scarce in the market. The latter so d at \$60 and \$70 apiece.

Among the delegates to the constitutional convention, from the district of Sacramento, is Capt. John Mc-

Information was received at San Francisco on the Duomo, dedicated to Santa Rosalia, the patroness of Paler. 30th of August, that five hundred teams, (overland mo, is said to have been erected in the 12th century by the emigrants) were on their way crossing the plain or and Saracenic structure. It is very richly ornamented with desert. This desert is sixty miles across, with but all kinds of precious stones, mosaic, &c , and the alter of the one spring of water, and that a hot sulphur one-that chapel of Santa Rosalia, is of solid silver, and preserves the telics of the princess in a silver sarcophagus. They are said the emigrants were suffering intensely, particularly to be of great value. Neither the altar nor sarcophagus are the women and children. Horses and mules were exhibited to public view except when the Fete of the Santa killed and eaten, but the want of water occasioned and overlooking the city and sea, is celebrated for having the greatest distress. A meeting was called to send immediate relief.

> From Nicaragua---Late and Important. We have by the Steamer Empire highly important news from Nicaragua, dates having reached this city

> from the town of Grenada to the 20th August. The New York Company for the ship canal have obtained an absolute and unconditional grant from the Nicaraguan Government, and until the completion of the canal, the exclusive right of navigating the river San Juan and lakes Nicaragua and Leon.

When the Vice Consul of the British -Government at Leon, ascertained the fact he wrote to the Niceragua Government, complaining of them for having asserted that a revolution or insurrection in Nicaragua very fine laby inth connected with it, in which are several had been stirred up by British agents, and treated it as cause of offence to his government. The Nicaraalive. The toyal villa is also very splendid and has several gua Government replied, that it had so asserted, believed it to be true, and reiterated the declaration. I also visited the convent of Cappuccini, in which the The Nicaragua Government in its prompt reply to the remonstrance of the British Vice Consul, no doubt relied upon the protection of the United States Government, if it should be deemed necessary.

OTIt is proper for us to say, that the letters from holy order, standing up in the niches of the wall, with their | the Mediterranean which we occasionally publish, are ghastly grins staring you in the face, would present to a merely intended by the writer for our private information, and not for the public eye. We published the so for some time on account of over excitement, received a first, for the gratification of the youthful acquaintance letter from the consul at Naples, upon our arrival at this of the writer, and to satisfy their enquiries; and we we left; and it afforded me a great deal of pleasure to find have continued their publication, because they have one for me, which I have reason to believe is from you. It will be the first one that I have received since we left been received approvingly by our readers. Some al-Leghorn, which is now about four months; a very long time | lowance will of course be made for defects of style, on account of the age of the writer, which is only ples. How long we shall remain there is more than I am about 17. We do not correct these errors, because able to say; but I do not think that it will be very long; be- we wish the writer to learn to correct them himself.

You are coming it a little too strong, Mr. Sentinel We have good hotels in Madison now, and will have in Remember me to all inquiring friends, and I should be a very short time one of the best in the State. We know very happy to hear from them. Write soon, and always be-lieve me to be your affectionate son, GEORGE. our hotel-keepers have been negligent in the matter of advertising but, then, rents are so high in consequence of the rapid improvement of the city that, like some of our business men, they can't afford it! The large building on the corner of Mulberry and Second Streets will be complet month later, thus alludes to the death of the Captain ed by the 1st of January next; and we hope to get a liberal advertisement from the proprietor, whoever he may

We have carefully examined the last number of the Sentinel, and find that you have only one hotel in Indianapolis worth advertising. The Carlisle House on Washington street, is a good house, and we can safely recom-

The Carlisle House, you know, has recently before he gets to be commander of a vessel of war; which changed hosts. That's the reason why it advertises, we suppose. We are glad to say it is doing a first us while he had command of the ship. The death of the rate business, as it deserves to do, -and so are all the Captain will be a very heavy stroke to his family, who reside in Philadelphia. But it was the will of God, and it must be advertise. We hear you are soon to have a new house, and are glad of it. When finished, we mean to come down upon you. You will be glad to see us, The Indiana State Sentinel was, I believe, the first ob kose. "Business of our village principally in the public journal that, a few months back, suggested hotel line!" Pooh! the Madison belles who have vis-

HANGING .- The following story is in Spooner's

Vermont Journal of March 24, 1794. In the American army under Gen. Lincoln, in 1779 while he lay at the Three Sisters, on the south side of British troops, who had at that time reduced Georgia, self by his arms to the single strand, while able to

or provide for them. His brutal conduct has so ope- . MEXICAN CLAIMS.—The board of commissioners rated on his wife's mind that she is now an inmate of which assemble at Washington next month, have althe Insane Asylum. He is a music teacher, and the ready twelve millions of claims filed before them, papers say that he has departed on a professional tour and more to come. They have adjudicated about one through Indiana. We hope the scamp won't be allowed to sing a note or earn a note in Hoosierdom payment of a sum not exceeding \$3,250,000.—N.

Pass him round!

Y. Express. [Volume 1X::::::Number 20.

Nicaragua---the Mosquito Coast. Our Minister, Mr. Squier, has arrived at Nicaragua,

and being the first fully authorized ambassador ever sent there, was received with great consideration.

The official address of Mr. Squier, has a special signification, as it was probably made in pursuance f instructions, when we consider the pretended claims and aggressions of Great Britain upon the territory of Nicaragua, in the name of the famous "little negro boy"-the "Mosquito King."

In reference to the "American Continental Policy," Mr. Squier, in his official speech, said-

A cardinal principle in this policy is a total exclusion of foreign influence from the domestic and international of fairs of the American Republic. And while we would cultivate friendly invercourse, and promote trade and commerce with all the world, and invite to our shores and to the enjoyment of our institutions the people of all the nations, we should proclaim, in language firm and distinct, that the American continent belongs to Americans, and is sacred to Republican freedom. We should also let it be understood that if foreign powers encroach upon the territories, or invade the rights, of any one of the American States, they inflict an injury upon all, which it is alike the duty and determination of all to see redressed. In reply, the DIRECTOR, Nurberto Ramirez, among

SIR: The satisfaction which I experience in having the

honor of receiving for the first time a representative of the Republic of North America is only equalled by the good desire and high hope with which I am animated. The gratitude with which your words have inspired me, the extraordinary intervention of your Government under the circumstances with which Nicaragua is surrounded, impose on me the agreeable duty of returning thanks to Divine Providence for its kind favors.

Nicaragua has long felt the necessity of sheltering itself under the bright banner of the North American confederacy.

The people of the two American continents are contemplating us; it is possible that future generations shall cherish our memory; at least we shall have the conscious satisfaction of having neglected no means, omitted no sacrifice, in securing the grand objects so ardently desired by two sister Republics, determined mutually to sustain their interests, their honor and their integrity.

The Mosquito King, whom Great Britain has set up as her ally, is thus described by a correspondent of

the New York Tribune. "The material of this 'kingdom' is a small tribe of squallid Indians and Samboes, who have hitherto obtained a precarious subsistence by turtle-fishing. The 'King' of this famous people is a little negro boy, with a taste for 'the ardent' worthy of a veteran toper; and his sister, who in the official correspondence and in the documents transferring certain rights to England, calls Victoria her beloved sister,' is a dowdy negress, quite promiscuous in her intercourse with drunken sailors, and well qualified to shine at the Five Points."

After the reception of Mr. Squiers, a corresponragua and Great Britain, touching the forcible occupation of the mouth of St John, in which the British Consul General says "that any steps which Nicaragua may take militating with the Musquito King will be visited by severe punishment from Great Britain."

To this, Senor Salinas, on the part of Nicaragua replied, that this government will proceed to discharge its duty fully, and maintain her own rights, which Great Britain, as patron of a chief of a band of savages, has invaded.

The Consul General of France, in expressing his congratulation on occasion of the speeches above referred to, said "that a new era of prosperity and liberty has opened for the Republic of Nicaragua since the

United States has extended to her a protecting hand." The Mosquito kingdom or country, is included within the limits of the State of Nicaragua, which has never recognized any such kingdom. And the occasion which has made this matter of national concernment is this: "The State of Nicaragua has granted to an American Company the privilege of opening a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific by the route of the San Juan river and the Lake Nicaragua. This fact baving become known, the British Consul at New York gave notice to the Nicaragua Company that Great Britain had certain rights of sovereignity over the territory through which their projected route lay; that the Musquito country was under British protection; and that he was instructed to inform the Company that "the boundary line of the Mosquito kingdom touches the St. John's river at the Mechuca rapid, about thirty miles below the lake Nicaragua, and that from thence to the mouth of the St. John's the navigation of that river belongs to Musquito."

Our Minister in his speech said: "It is one of the object of my mission to assist in an enterprise so important to the whole world"-the construction of a ship

canal across the Isthmus. And a letter in the New York Tribune says:

"It is understood that a most important treaty has just been concluded between the American Minister, Mr Squier, and this Government, embracing some provisions concerning the proposed canal. It is probably more favorable to our interests than any which has yet been negotiated with any of the American States."

The contract with the American Company for the making of this great inter-oceanic canal, is for 97 years, with a further extent of twenty years-and secures to the Company the right to make a ship canal or railroad as they deem proper. It is said the Company will proceed at once to improve the present means of transit, making it a rival to the Panama route .- Cin. Gazette.

DUELLING IN KORDOFAN. - A recent traveller gives the following method of settling an "affair of honor" in Kordofan. How much more rational and "satisfactory" than the fashionable assassinations of our

"When a gentleman of that nation conceives himself aggrieved, he sends the offender a formal challenge, which, it is presumed, is always accepted The duel takes place on some open ground, and all the friends of the combatants assemble as spectators. An angareb, or couch, is then brought forth, and the two combatants place each a foot close to the edge of the couch, the breadth of which alone divides them. A formidable whip, made of hippopotamus leather, is then placed in the hands of each, and renewed attempts are made by their friends to reconcile them. If, however, they are bent on carrying out the affair of honor, the signal for battle is at last given. He who is entitled to the first blow, then inflicts as hard a lash as he can on his opponent who stands perfectly still to receive the compliment, and then prepares to return it. They then continue, turn and turn about, to flog each other's backs and shoulders, (the head must on no account be struck.) while the blood flows copiously at every stroke. Not an acknowledgment of pain escapes the lips of either, and all the spectators remain equally mute. This continues until one of the combatants, generally from sheer exhaustion drops his instrument of torture, whereupon the victor immediately does the same. The rivals shake hands, declaring that they have received sufficient satisfaction, their friends congratulate them on their reconciliation, their wounds are washed, and sundry jugs of merissa, the national beverage, provided beforehand, are produced, and emptied by the spectators in honor of the gallant opponents."

NEPOTISM .- James Watson Webb, of the N. Y Courier and Enquirer, in allusion to the present administration, says:

"We hazard nothing in saying, that, in the whole history of parties in the United States, never has there been such a total squandering of patronage without the slightest prospect of reaping fruit from it, as by the party now in in power. From Maine to Louisiana, we hear one universal complaint, that the recipients of office have filled up the subordinate places in their gift with their sons, nephews, brothers, and family connexions of every conceivable degree of consanguinity."

When whigs thus denounce the administration, they may well hesitate to deprecate "locofoco abuse."

The Chicago Democrat says-It seems to be teams that can be constructed in the West.

Pacific Railroad Convention. The following are telegraphic despatches from St. Louis to the Louisville papers:

The Railroad meeting was organized with Judge Ellis in the chair. A committee of one from each State was appointed to designate the officers of the convention, af-

sppointed to designate the officers of the convention, atter which they adjourned till 9 A. M.

Second Despatch—The Railroad Convention was organized by the election of A Douglass, of Illinois, President; W L Totten, of Pa., Samuel Farran, of Ohio, Franklin Emerson, of Indiana, H J Easton, of Kentucky, Williams, of Iowa, C Bracken, of Wisconsin, Henry S Geyer, of Missouri, J Biddle, of Michigan, A K Williams of New York, W B States, of Illinois, and Bryce Stewart, of Tennessee, Vice Presidents; and W G Miner, A B Chambers, of Missouri, A Mitchell, of Kentucky, A T Stewart, of Illinois, and W H Wallace, of Iowa, secreta-

The Hon A Douglass was conducted to the chair, and delivered a brief and eloquent address.

On a motion for the chair to appoint a committee, considerable discussion arose, but was finally carried. The chair appointed three from each State. A resolution was introduced calling on Congress to act

promptly in relation to the Pacific railroad. Mr Benton rose and read a letter just received from Fremont, stating that the convention should designate no route across the Rocky mountains. He believed the pass between the head-waters of the Arkansas and Del Norte the most practicable and nearest. Persifer Smith had sent out exploring parties with a view to report to Congress. He dwelt long and eloquently upon the importance and nationality of the road.

The convention is very large-464 from Missouri, 17 from Pennsylvania, 3 from New York, 20 from Ohio, 13 from Tennessee, 35 from Indiana, 4 from Kentucky, 264 from Illinois, 47 from Iows, 3 from Wisconsin, and 5

Third Dispatch .- The convention re-assembled and Mr. Lathrop was admitted and made a vice-president, as a delegate from Louisiana. A resolution was adopted, that a committee of one

from each State draft a memorial to Congress, presenting the objects and designs of the convention. Judge Price offered a resolution, recommending the fortieth degree of latitude as the best route for the rail-

Governor King, of Missouri, spoke warmly upon the same, as the project was opposed to that of Colonel Benton. A political division of the democrats of Missouri here manifested itself. General Clarke, of Missouri, in terfered to quell all dispute, and was followed by Judge Williams, who delivered a very able and eloques

Mr. Lathrop, of Louisiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table-when harmony was temporarily restored. Letters from various distinguished persons in various

parts of the Union were ordered to be printed. The report of the topographical engineer, on various routes, was referred to the committee on resolutions. Convention adjourned.

COUNTERFEIT I'S ON THE STATE BANK OF OHIO .-Mr. M. A. Bradley, of the Phænix Bank, handed us yesterday morning a base counterfeit \$1 on the Riplev Branch of the State Bank of Ohio; the engraving, filling up, and signature of which approximate so nearly to the genuine as to deceive even good judges except upon the closest scrutiny. The specimen before us has the following 'marks and brands,' Letter A. No. 3238-Date Jan. 1, 1849, payable at Farmers' Branch in Ripley. Signatures, D. P. Evans, Cashier, and G. Swan, Pres't., both excellent. The engraving is hardly as highly finished as the genuine, and the printing and paper a shade lighter. The red impression on the back of the counterfeit is also lighter than e genuine, and the best if not the or ing mark is that in the counterfeit the star or areola at the end of the bar enclosing the words 'STATE BANK ог Оню,' is set in the centre of a square block which is not the case in the genuine. The plate of the counterfeit is shorter than the genuine. We headed this 'a base counterfeit'-yet it is so well executed as to have deceived several of our sharpest money men and bankers. Look out for it .- Cin. Enquirer.

THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE. - We are glad to notice a disposition on the part of citizens in various sections of the Union, to pay more attention to the culture of the grape. Vineyards are springing up everywhere. In the neighboring county of Berks, we are told that already 60,000 gallons of wine are made per annum. At the Syracuse Fair, specimens of American champagne, manufactured in the immediate neighborhood-also a specimen of port wine, so-called, manufactured from a native grape found in the vicinity of Columbus, Georgia, were exhibited. No spirits of any kind or coloring matter was mixed with it; and the gentleman who submitted the specimen made two hundred gallons last year. But for the early frost wich killed much of the fruit, he would have made a thousand gallons. While on this subject, we may state that a few evenings since, we tasted at the house of a gentleman in this city some very delicious American Champagne, manufactured from a vineyard (one of Mr. Longworth's,) near Cincinnati. A French gettleman present, who, we have reason to know is an admirable judge of wines, pronounced it to be very superior-possessing the qualities of strength, richness of flavor, color and brightness. When prepared and bottled according to the most successful plans adopted in France, and a full age given to it, this wine will, in the opinion of the French gentleman, become an article of domestic consumption and foreign export of great value .- Philadelphia

EDITING A PAPER.—The majority of readers seem o think that nothing can be more easy or pleasant than to edit a paper; but of all the different employments by which men make their bread and butter, there is none, we firmly believe, that so taxes the mind, temper, and flesh, as that of editing a paper. There is none that requires a nicer tact, a sounder judgment, a more constant application, a quicker wit, or a kinder heart. A churlish temper could never succeed as an editor; nor a narrow-minded man; nor an ignorant one, nor hasty one, nor an unforgiving ne. An editor must of necessity turn himself inside out to the public. He cannot be a hypocrite any more than a husband could be a hypocrite to his wife. He must expose himself in all that he does, as much in selecting the thoughts of others, as in publishing his own, and therefore the better way for him, in the outset, is to begin frankly to save himself from after ontradictions and mortifications. Whoever succeeds tolerably well as an editor, is something more than an ordinary man, let his cotemporaries say or think of him as they will .- Holden's Magazine.

Horse Shoes WITHOUT NAILS .- There have been nany improvements attempted upon horse-shoeing, by attaching the shoe to the foot without the use of nails, but all devices have hitherto fallen short of the desideratum-a method of shoeing without nails appli-cable to general service. Mr. William Parry has lately patented a new method which consists of a common fullered shoe, fastened on by means of iron wire staples-that have undergone the process of annealing-introduced into the wall of the hoof, through holes bored into it, taking nearly the same direction and course that the nails do. The staples are turned downwards, so that the ends emerge within the canal of the fultering, where, by means of pliers they are brought into contact and twisted together. and the twist afterwards turned and beaten down snugly within the canal. The deeper the fullering, therefore, the better. The staples are introduced on either side, the number, as in the use of nails, being left to the judgment of the practitioner .- London pa-

AN UNPLEASANT RECEPTION .- A widower, who ost his wife during the prevalence of the cholera, has since been very attentive to a widow living in the southern part of the city, who lost her husband about the period of the death of her admirer's wife. Though the gentleman warmly pressed his suit, and anxiously awaited a favorable answer to his oft repeated enquiry as to when he should be blessed with her hand and heart, the lady never could brace her mind to the tack of giving a decisive reply; but she promised if he would call on Saturday night last, he should have his wish gratified. Promptly at the appointed hour, the gentleman knocked at the door of the lady's residence. He was ushered into the sitting room, where to his surprise he found quite an assemblage, consisting of the lady's male relatives and also those of her deceased husband.

The party quietly took the applicant for connubial bliss, and bedecked him with a fine coat of tar and feathers-rode him on a rail, and then advised him to go home-and he took their advice .- St. Louis

OTThe total destruction of Bent's Fort is confirmd by late intelligence received at Independence. The magazine had been blown up, and the rubbish of the building was all that was left. What has become generally admitted that plank roads are the people's of Mr. Bent, or any one connected with the concern. roads at the present day; and the only roads for is not known. This is supposed to be the work of